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GERMANS MAKING FINAL BID NOW FOR DECISION IN ITALY

New Offensive Begun In
Effort To Smash Through
Before Winter

WEATHER IS HELP
Present Week Is Critical
One For Entente
Nations

ALLIES CONFIDENT
Staffs Believe Enemy Will
Be Unable To Penetrate Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 24.—An official
communiqué reports:

Yesterday morning the enemy in
the Buso-Monte Val Bella sector broke
into our defences. We stopped him
in our rear defences. Our counter-
attacks are progressing satisfactorily.

We drove the enemy to the left
bank of the Piave Vecchia, southward
of Gradenigo.

Rome, December 25.—An official
communiqué reports:

On Asiago Plateau the battle con-
tinued fiercely and sanguinely the
whole day long. Our counter-attacks
succeeded in arresting the enemy and
we recovered batteries and machine-
guns abandoned in the previous
fighting. Our fire destroyed a column
of enemy troops advancing from
Bertolo. We recovered and held for
some time the summit of Monte Val
Bella and also ascended the slopes
of Col del Rosso and engaged the
enemy under the summit in a heavy
hand-to-hand fight in which we took
prisoners.

Germans Claim 9,000 Prisoners

London, December 25.—(By wire-
less) A German official communiqué
reports:

We repulsed counter-attacks against
our newly won positions and a thrust
delivered by the enemy at Monte
Pertica.

Our prisoners at Col del Rosso total
9,000.

The German official communiqué
issued last night reports:

Between Asiago and the Brenta we
have stormed Col del Rosso and the
heights adjoining eastward and west-
ward and taken 6,000 prisoners.

Rome, December 26.—An official
communiqué states:

The struggle on Asiago Plateau
recommenced at dawn yesterday.
The enemy concentrated between
Col-del-Rosso and Val Frenzela
Maise. He was unable to advance
beyond Sasso. We recaptured Col-
del-Rosso and Monte Valbella but
were unable to retain them.

Our barrage checked an attack on
the left bank of the Brenta.

London, December 26.—The Ger-
man official communiqué says: Viol-
ent counter-attacks made by the
Italians at Col-del-Rosso broke
down with heavy losses.

The Austrian gain at Monte Val
Bella was two-thirds of a mile. It
has merely resulted in wiping out a
small Italian salient.

Tensions Come From East

The enemy is thinning out his
troops along the line of the Piave
and also bringing up fresh troops
from the Russo-Romanian front in
order to strengthen the mountain
sector preparatory to a renewed
onslaught against the Italian pos-
sessions at Monte Grappa, where the
German forces are concentrated.

Serious fighting has broken out in
the region to the left of the
Frenzela Valley.

Reuter's correspondent with the
French army in Italy, referring to
the vigorous Austrian offensive on
Asiago Plateau and west of the
Brenta mentioned in the official
communiqué, anticipates that if the
enemy maintains his gains, he will
attack the Monte Grappa position in
great force. The Allied Staffs are
prepared for all eventualities. The
enemy is able to shell the nearest
villages in the plain but there is
little likelihood that he will succeed
in breaking through from the

Bolshevik Troops At Harbin Disarmed By Chinese, Both Sides Sustaining Casualties

Ruettin, Extremist Leader, Escapes; Peking Authorities
Take Possession And Restore Order

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Tientsin, December 26.—Tele-
grams from Harbin bring news that the
Bolshevik troops there have been
disarmed by the Chinese troops, both
sides sustaining casualties. Ruettin,
the extremist leader, escaped. The
Chinese authorities have taken pos-
session and order has been restored.

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Harbin, December 26.—The Chinese
presented an ultimatum to General
Horvath on the 24th demanding that the
559th and 618th Reservist regiments
should be removed from Harbin. The Chinese
declined, in case of a refusal of their
demand, to use force, but hoped it
would not be necessary.

The Allied Consul called on the
Taoisin on the 25th and asked what
action the Chinese were taking, as
the continual presence of many
armed Chinese soldiers in the streets
of Harbin was creating alarm and
they feared it might cause unpleasant
incidents.

On the 29th, at 8 a.m., the Chinese
proceeded to the barracks of the
618th Regiment and disarmed them.
Some resisted and two school children
and three Chinese were killed.

Then the Chinese proceeded to the
barracks of the 559th Regiment and
disarmed them.

No further trouble is expected.
The Chinese have the situation well
under control.

The banks and many shops are
closed.

Surrender After Hour

Tokio, December 27.—It is reliably
reported that the Chinese commander
sent to Harbin demanded the evacuation
of that town by the Russian
troops. He delivered an ultimatum to
the Russians on the 24th, giving them
till the 25th to evacuate.

The Russians, knowing the futility
of resistance, decided to start home-
ward, but the troops, indignant at the
Chinese demand, came into conflict
with the Chinese troops yesterday
morning. After an hour's fighting the
Russians threw down their arms and
surrendered.

The Chinese Governor immediately
notified the Consular Body of the sur-
render of the Russians and the re-
moval of any further danger to peace
and order.

Chinese In Full Control

General Horvath was not content
with merely giving the Chinese a
show of authority, he entrusted them
with real power. By the terms of
the Chinese Eastern Railway agree-
ment a Chinese Director-General was
to be appointed. For several years
this appointment was made but the
duties were nominal and the ap-
pointment was allowed to lapse.

General Horvath has revived it, and
though the actual nomination thereto
has not been made it is expected
that it will be made within the next
two or three days, and it is under-
stood that the Chinese Director-

General will exercise almost unlimited
power along the length of the
railway. The Chinese authorities
are being put on their mettle, and it
looks as if they were rising to the
occasion.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports this evening:

We drove off raiders southwest-
ward of Ypres.

There has been hostile artillery
at Epehy and southward of Poel-
capelle.

There has been vigorous bombing
and fighting in the air. Despite a
haze the enemy artillery machines
were active. We brought down five
in fighting in the air and two others
by gun fire. One of the latter was a
large twin-engine machine, the three
occupants of which were taken
prisoners.

Our night fliers bombed several
aerodromes with good effect. One
of our squadrons at daylight dropped
a ton of bombs on Mannheim.

Bombs were observed on the main
station and work and fires in the
town. Enemy scouts repeatedly
but unsuccessfully attacked our
squadron. The heavy anti-aircraft
fire forced down one of our machines.
The others returned safely.

He pointed out that while any such
bombs must ultimately fall upon
industry, the political situation after
the war would be such that the
wealthy will have to continue to pay
for the war. Hence the question of
whether there should be a levy upon
wealth or whether the burden should
be spread over 50 years mainly con-
cerned the wealthy classes. It was a
question which method would pay
them best and pay the country best.

He disagreed with Mr. Sydney
Webb, the well known economist,
that a levy on capital could be made
during the war. "If you try it you
won't get the money and you will run
the risk of falling short of money."

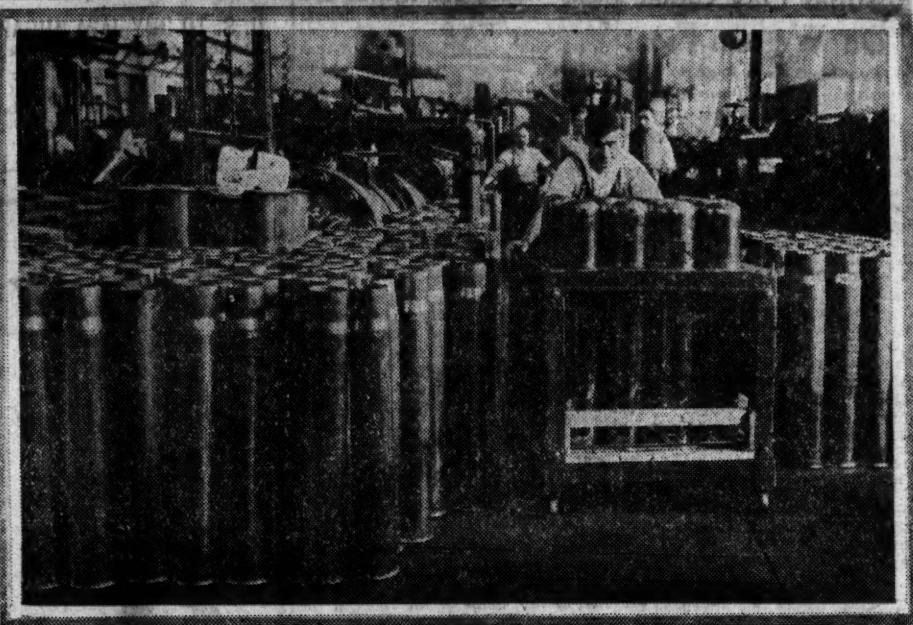
Importing Liquor
Barred By Canada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 24.—The im-
portation of liquor into Canada is
prohibited. The manufacture of
liquor is already prohibited.

(Continued on Page 2)

Making Shell Cases for Uncle Sam's Artillery



Placing heads on great shell cases in one of Uncle Sam's workshops. This is the first time that the Government has permitted the interior of this factory to be photographed. (Passed by Committee on Public Information).

CHRISTMAS DAY QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

No Infantry Actions Take Place
But Artillerying Continues
Over Holiday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—Field
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports
this evening:

Early this morning the enemy
raided an outpost eastward of Epehy
and took a few prisoners.

Other raiders in the neighborhood
of the Menin Road were driven off.

Our aeroplanes on Saturday bomb-
ed a big gun near Lille, at hutsments,
billets and trenches.

Many thousands of rounds of
machine-gun bullets were fired by
our machines against enemy troops.

Four German machines were
brought down.

The aerodromes of the enemy's
night-flying squadrons and also impor-
tant railway-stations were bom-
barded during the night. Several of our
pilots made two flights to one
aerodrome, where many hits were
obtained on the sheds. All our
machines returned.

London, December 24, noon.—Field
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off attempted raids
south-eastward of Epehy, in the
neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preeux
and westward of La Bassée.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports this evening:

We drove off raiders southwest-
ward of Ypres.

There has been hostile artillery
at Epehy and southward of Poel-
capelle.

There has been vigorous bombing
and fighting in the air. Despite a
haze the enemy artillery machines
were active. We brought down five
in fighting in the air and two others
by gun fire. One of the latter was a
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(Continued on Page 2)

German Plot Bared To Destroy Shipping In Argentine Ports

Agents Ordered To Wreck All
Allied Vessels Regardless
Of Cost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, December 23.—A plot
has been discovered in which
German agents were directed, regard-
less of cost, to destroy all the
Allied shipping in Argentine ports.

This order is attributed to the
success of the negotiations of the
Allies for the purchase of the surplus
harvests of the Argentine. The
shipping agents are adopting pre-
cautions.

Jellicoe Replaced As First Sea Lord

Is Succeeded By Vice-Admiral
Sir Rosslyn Wemyss But
Will Get Peerage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 26.—The Admiralty
announces that Vice-Admiral Sir
Rosslyn Wemyss has been ap-
pointed to succeed Admiral Sir John
Jellicoe as First Sea Lord.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe receives
a peerage in recognition of his very
distinguished services and it is hoped
that his experience will be utilised
later on in another important appoint-
ment.

Stefansson Expedition Arrives At Fort Yukon

Canadian Arctic Explorer Who
Sailed In June, 1913,

Is Heard From

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 26.—Vilhjalmur
Stefansson, the Commander of the
Canadian Arctic Expedition which
sailed from Victoria, B. C., in June,
1913, has arrived at Fort Yukon.

Kaiser Is Truculent On Return To Berlin

All Efforts Of Britain, France
And America In Vain,
Says He

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 26.—The Admira-
lity announces that the merchantmen
arriving at ports of the United King-
dom last week totalled 2,311 and the
number sailing 2,460. Eleven vessels
over and one under 1,600 tons were
sunk, 12 vessels unsuccessfully attack-
ed and one fishing vessel sunk during
the same period.

PLAGUE IN MONGOLIA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 27.—A telegram
from Saratsi states that the plague,
which was first reported at Patse
Bolong, just north of the Yellow River
in Mongolia, is now raging in the
villages in the vicinity of Saratsi and
appears to be spreading rapidly. The
symptoms point to its being pneumonic
plague, though this has not yet been
definitely ascertained.

GERMANY DRAFTS REPLY TO RUSSIAN PEACE PROPOSALS

To Be Submitted To Dele-
gates At Brest-Litovsk
Parley

SESSIONS START

Maximalists State Six De-
mands, All Of Radical
Nature

FOR RESTORATION

Teutons Oppose Going Into
Details Of Permanent
Settlement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 24.—The enemy
delegations to the Brest-Litovsk
Conference have unanimously
agreed on the basis of their reply
to the Russian peace proposals and
their reply will be formulated to-
morrow.

The peace negotiations between
the Central Powers and Russia
opened with Germany represented
by five delegates, headed by Baron

pare material for the prospective European Peace Congress.

The Germans are massing troops on the Southwestern and Rumanian fronts with a view to securing the rich harvests of southern Russia. It is pointed out that this concentration of troops may ultimately be intended for despatch to Asia Minor.

The Russian Constituent Assembly is being convoked on January 2. Even the ignorant classes are interested in its fate while the troops of the Petrograd garrison have shown their mutinous disposition by cheering for the Constituent Assembly.

The Maximalists have proclaimed a state of siege in Moscow "as a measure against the counter-revolution."

The Preobrazensky Regiment has refused to discontinue guarding the Taurida Palace, pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly, because it distrusts the intentions of the Maximalists in the matter. The Semenovsky Guards have resolved not to arrest members of the Constituent Assembly.

It is reported from Jassy that General Tcherbatchef, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukraine forces, has arrested the four ring-leaders of a Maximalist plot to assassinate him.

The Rumanian Minister in Paris, confirming this, states that everything goes to show that discipline will be maintained on the Rumanian front.

The Maximalists and the left section of the Social Revolutionaries have agreed to form a Coalition Government, in which the latter will have seven seats.

The Maximalists have prohibited the manufacture of arms "in view of the probability of a speedy European peace."

It transpires that the Maximalist peace conditions mentioned on the 23rd include a demand for the speedy evacuation of the occupied territories.

Demand Stockholm Conference

The Maximalist News Agency states that the Maximalist delegation at Brest-Litovsk has written to the German Foreign Office that the peace negotiations may be endangered if the German Minority Socialists are not allowed to go to Stockholm to meet the Russian Socialists.

The Maximalists claim that 6,000 of General Korniloff's troops have been completely beaten in the Government of Kharkoff.

Petrograd, December 23.—A general mobilisation of the Ukraine has been ordered by the Rada.

The Government of the Cossacks of the Don has agreed to place Cossacks at the disposal of the Rada in the event of attack and also to provide supplies.

Fighting is proceeding between the Ukrainians and the Maximalists eight miles from Khurkoff and it is reported that 700 men have been killed or wounded.

6,000 Red Guards from Petrograd and Moscow are being sent against the Ukraine.

The members of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Staff have been released.

A telegram issued by the Maximalist Press Bureau states that a Caucasian army 100,000 strong is marching on Kaledin's rear.

The Maximalist News Agency reports that the Bolsheviks are attacking and claims that the Bolsheviks now control the railways southward.

A telegram, however, reports that a large body of Cossacks and railwaymen near Tsaritsin have stopped the Bolshevik troops going northward.

London, December 24.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times points out that the endeavors of the Ukraine and their modified attitude to the Constituent assembly indicate that the Bolsheviks are realising their danger.

All southern Russia is now opposed to the Bolsheviks. The food-supply threatens to become shorter and the coal-supply from the Don is cut off while peace is still remote. The war of classes threatens not only to result in a social catastrophe but also in the eventual subjection of Russia to German imperialism.

Petrograd, December 24.—A message from Tashkent describes the horrible lynching of General Korovtchenko by a mob.

M. Kerensky appointed General Korovtchenko Commander of the troops in Turkey.

Germans Moving Troops

Petrograd, December 23.—It is reported that the Austrians and Germans are moving troops from the Russian northern and western fronts to the southwestern and Rumanian fronts.

London, December 23.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that split has occurred in the Peasants Congress between the Left and the combined Right and Center and the latter have formed their own executive with the watchword "Power to the Constituent assembly." The former are negotiating with the Maximalists with a view to the formation of a Constituent Government.

New York, December 24.—A tele-

gram from Petrograd states that the Maximalist leader Trotsky has announced that Colonel Kolpassnikoff, the Petrograd agent of the American Red Cross Mission in Rumania, has been arrested in connection with the affair mentioned yesterday.

The American Ambassador states that the Embassy and the American Red Cross Society are in no way involved in any counter-revolutionary movement.

Christmas Day Quiet On Western Front

(Continued from Page 1)

tion with the enemy. Plum-pudding was served out for the first time as a ration; this was previously provided through private generosity.

Our guns have been active throughout the past 24 hours. They wrought terrible havoc on a concentration of enemy infantry in the neighborhood of Scelelares yesterday afternoon.

London, Dec. 26, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that he has nothing to report.

A German official communiqué reports:

The artillery has been intense southeastward of Ypres and in the neighborhoods of Moevres and Marcoing.

Paris, December 23.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

From December 21 to December 23 there were a hundred air-fights on our front, most of them over the enemy lines. 18 enemy aeroplanes were brought down, 10 of them crashed. We dropped 13,000 kilogrammes of bombs on railway-stations, munition-works, cantonments and military buildings during the same period.

Paris, December 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

Two German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk on the evening of the 22nd. Several persons were killed or injured.

Paris, December 25.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

There has been moderate artillery on the greater part of the front. This was fairly lively on the right of the Meuse.

Paris, December 26.—The news papers emphasise that the air raid on Mannheim illustrates the extraordinary endurance of the British pilots, who carried out the work in a temperature thirty degrees below zero.

They say that Sir Douglas Haig is concentrating the British airforce in order to reply sternly to the German air raids on British towns. The raid on Mannheim constitutes a magnificent record.

"This," said Chief Officer Pett, "ended the last call of a very merry Xmas, with every indication of a prosperous New Year."

Following rapidly on this conjecture—to be exact at 8.49 last evening—word of a sixth blaze reached the Department and the Victoria Company, responding, found several dwellings afame at the corner of Markham and Carter Roads. The Deluge Company, arriving shortly after, gave first aid to a couple of frostbitten hydrants and aided in the fight, which lasted nearly two hours. The stiff wind and inflammable structure of the houses threatened to spread the destruction to another tier of buildings but was checked. Three houses were destroyed and several others damaged.

And New Year's still five days away.

REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE TO THE CHINA PRESS

Tokio, Dec. 25.—Consul-General Ariyoshi Akira, official expert Hayakawa Shigeo of the Finance Department, official expert Oyama Seichiro of the Ministry of Agriculture and Vice-Consul Kishi Kuramatsu have been appointed as Japan's delegates to the conference on the revision of the Customs Tariff in China.

The Maximalist News Agency reports that the Bolsheviks are attacking and claims that the Bolsheviks now control the railways southward.

A telegram, however, reports that a large body of Cossacks and railwaymen near Tsaritsin have stopped the Bolshevik troops going northward.

London, December 24.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times points out that the endeavors of the Ukraine and their modified attitude to the Constituent assembly indicate that the Bolsheviks are realising their danger.

All southern Russia is now opposed to the Bolsheviks. The food-supply threatens to become shorter and the coal-supply from the Don is cut off while peace is still remote. The war of classes threatens not only to result in a social catastrophe but also in the eventual subjection of Russia to German imperialism.

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Japan Delegates Four To China Tariff Board

(Continued from Page 1)

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New York, December 24.—A tele-

ITALIAN DEPUTIES BACK VIGOROUS WAR POLICY

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PROOF OF NATION'S RESOLVE NOT TO QUIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 23.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 345 votes to 50 after a speech by Signor Orlando, who, referring to a speech made by a Socialist deputy who advocated a peace on the basis of the "status quo," pointed out that Germany had never spoken of such a peace and never mentioned the restoration of Belgium. Neither had Austria ever shown any intention of restoring unredeemed Italy. Rather than accept a peace which would leave Austria in possession of Italian territory the Italians would retreat fighting as far as Sicily. Moreover a return to the "status quo" was impossible after the immense sacrifices made in the war. The only way to safety was by resistance.

The big Government majority in the Chamber is generally considered to be an overwhelming proof of the solidarity of the nation to make any sacrifice necessary to pursue the war with increased vigor and as a complete overthrow of the Interventionist movement.

Paris, December 23.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The artillery has been intense southeastward of Ypres and in the neighborhoods of Moevres and Marcoing.

Paris, December 23.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

There has been reciprocal artillery activity on the right of the Meuse in the region of Mort Homme.

Yesterday evening enemy aeroplanes dropped forty bombs in Dunkirk. One civilian was killed and three wounded.

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From December 21 to December 23 there were a hundred air-fights on our front, most of them over the enemy lines. 18 enemy aeroplanes were brought down, 10 of them crashed. We dropped 13,000 kilogrammes of bombs on railway-stations, munition-works, cantonments and military buildings during the same period.

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"This," said Chief Officer Pett,

"ended the last call of a very merry Xmas, with every indication of a prosperous New Year."

Following rapidly on this conjecture—to be exact at 8.49 last evening—word of a sixth blaze reached the Department and the Victoria Company, responding, found several dwellings afame at the corner of Markham and Carter Roads. The Deluge Company, arriving shortly after, gave first aid to a couple of frostbitten hydrants and aided in the fight, which lasted nearly two hours. The stiff wind and inflammable structure of the houses threatened to spread the destruction to another tier of buildings but was checked. Three houses were destroyed and several others damaged.

The fire was confined to the building by strenuous work. Shortly after 6 o'clock of the same day a blaze broke out in a Chinese cooper's kitchen at CH 48, off Harbin Road, and after further trouble with frozen hydrants it was quickly extinguished.

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Following rapidly on this conjecture—to be exact at 8.49 last evening—word of a sixth blaze reached the Department and the Victoria Company, responding, found several dwellings afame at the corner of Markham and Carter Roads. The Deluge Company, arriving shortly after, gave first aid to a couple of frostbitten hydrants and aided in the fight, which lasted nearly two hours. The stiff wind and inflammable structure of the houses threatened to spread the destruction to another tier of buildings but was checked. Three houses were destroyed and several others damaged.

The fire was confined to the building by strenuous work. Shortly after 6 o'clock of the same day a blaze broke out in a Chinese cooper's kitchen at CH 48, off Harbin Road, and after further trouble with frozen hydrants it was quickly extinguished.

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SALONICA FRONT HAS A NEW COMMANDER

Gen. Guillaumat Succeeds Gen. Sarrail In The Balkans War Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 24.—General Guillaumat, the successor to General Sarrail, has arrived at Salonica.

General Guillaumat, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Verdun, is regarded as a brilliant soldier.

An official note issued in Paris yesterday stated that the Government had decided to replace General Sarrail, in command of the Allied armies at Salonica, by General Guillaumat.

General Sarrail, who had to meet serious difficulties and has rendered great services, will be appointed to new duties as soon as circumstances permit. General Sarrail played a prominent part in the early stages of the war in France. Through the crisis of the first onset of the Germans which ended in the Battle of the Marne he held the lines around Verdun, the pivotal point upon which France's defences on her Eastern frontier depended. Appointed to the Balkan command, General Sarrail went to Salonica with the original Expeditionary forces about two years ago.

General Guillaumat, who arrived at Salonica on Saturday, gained distinction as commander of an army corps before Verdun and in the Battle of the Somme. His appointment is evidence that the Allies, while withdrawing General Sarrail, are fully alive to the possibilities in the Balkan theater of war.

VOTE AGAINST DRAFT MOUNTS IN AUSTRALIA

First Returns in Soldiers' Ballots Show Majority Opposed To Conscription

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, December 26.—The latest figures for the Referendum show 870,000 votes for conscription and 1,050,000 against it, including the first returns for the Australian military forces. It is officially announced that 17,000 of the latter are for conscription and 23,000 against it.

Melbourne, December 23.—Earlier totals of the voting in the Referendum show:

Against conscription 998,000

For conscription 820,000

It is believed that the majority against conscription is largely due to the solid vote of the labor-unions, who are smarting under their defeat in the recent strikes, and also to a strong campaign carried out by the Most Reverend Daniel Mannix, D. D., Roman Catholic, Archbishop of Melbourne, which influences the Catholics. Also the industrial classes failed to appreciate the larger issues involved.

London, December 23.—With regard to the Referendum in Australia, Reuter's Agency is informed that all the leaders against conscription have expressed strong views in favor of winning the war while, some prominent Labor leaders are fighting at the front and others have their sons there, including Mr. F. G. Tudor, the leader of the Anti-Conscriptionist party. There is no question of war-weariness or pacifism in Australia but merely a clash of opinion with regard to the numbers of men which can be spared from agriculture and other industries essential to winning the war.

The Commonwealth of Australia is maintaining larger forces in the field than all the other Dominions together and her navy is the only Dominion navy within the Empire which has been serving since war broke out and she has paid all her own war expenses.

All the political parties in Australia are unanimous to continue the war till victory has been achieved and for the retention of the German colonies in the Pacific and no slackening of war efforts.

Indian Statesman Appeals to Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay, December 24.—The Times of India has received a letter from an Indian statesman of high position pointing out that the hearts of Moslems in India are grieved to find the principal state of Islam at war with the British Empire and urging that Indian Moslems should jointly urge on Turkey the desirability of peace.

ASQUITH'S SON WOUNDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 24.—Brigadier Arthur Asquith, a son of the ex-Premier, has been severely wounded in France.

Gen. Pak Lik-fu to Talk At the Y.M.C.A. Jan. 2

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. HAS ACTIVE CHRISTMAS

Several Entertainments Held, Lung Hwa Orphanage Benefiting From One

General Pak Lik-fu, one of the heroes and founders of the Chinese Republic, will address the membership campaign workers and members at the final rally on January 2 at 8 p.m. in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The very fact that this distinguished speaker, since his retirement from public life, has shunned the limelight a large crowd is expected. The General is well-known as a philanthropist and is an exceedingly active Y. M. C. A. member.

When the first revolutionary war broke out he was made commander of the troops in Anhui. In consideration of his great merits he was later appointed as Governor of that province.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR ARCHDEACON BYRDE

Special Correspondent to The China Press

Siangtan, Hunan, December 14.—A memorial service was held in St. Paul's Church, this city, yesterday afternoon for Archdeacon Byrde, who passed away at Yungchow, Hunan, on Monday afternoon, December 11. Rev. Lewis Byrde graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1892, and spent several years thereafter in the Student Volunteer Movement, of which he was one of the first secretaries in England.

He was ordained in 1893 and after finishing the Student Volunteer work he went to Kohala, Hawaii, and was a missionary there for some time. He came to China nineteen years ago from Honolulu, and was first stationed at Kweilin, Kwangsi, from which point he hoped to gain entrance into Hunan. Here he lived six months upon a boat before being able to secure permanent residence in the city.

In 1903 he came to Yungchow in Southern Hunan. It was in that city that most of his work was done, except for one year when he substituted in Siangtan for a furloughed colleague and for some months in 1907 when he was working among Chinese students in Japan. He was made Archdeacon in 1914.

For several years he has been troubled with intestinal disease and it was an ulcer of the duodenum which caused his death last Monday. Archdeacon Byrde leaves a widow and four children, who are at the present time in England. He was a man of broad knowledge, sound judgment, unceasing zeal, and was greatly esteemed by both foreign and Chinese associates. The Memorial service was participated in by Bishop Banister and Rev. T. C. Ibbotson, of the Church Missionary Society, and Rev. A. P. Kepler and Rev. T. J. Preston of the American Presbyterian Mission.

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TENGCHOWFU GIRLS' SCHOOL 50 YEARS OLD

Special Correspondent to The China Press

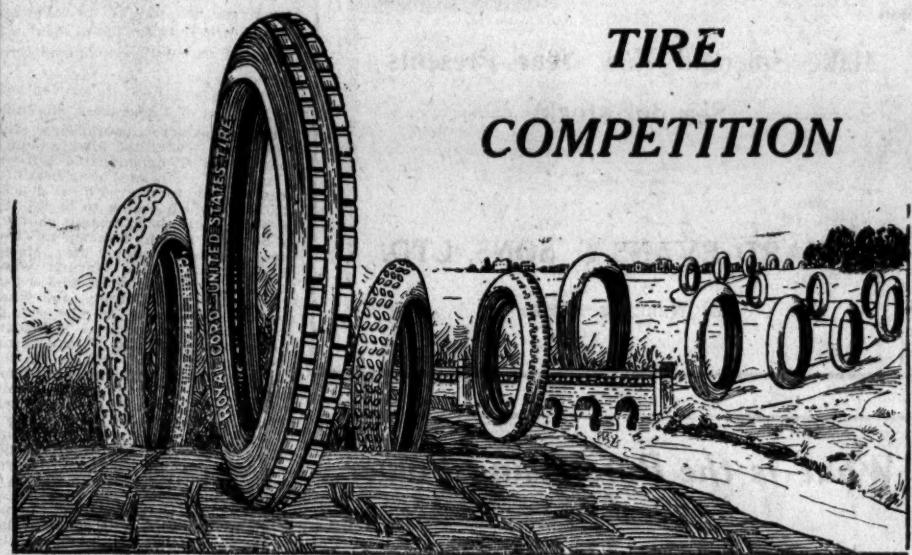
Tengchowfu, December 19.—A most interesting program was rendered last Tuesday in the Tengchowfu city church before a large and appreciative audience. Since the establishment of the Tengchowfu Girls' High school fifty

years ago, this year has seen the largest number of students, numbering fourteen who completed their full course of study. Eight of these were from the Tengchowfu and six from the Chefoo districts. Three plan to pursue the study of medicine while the remainder plan to teach and become bible-women. Three of the graduates were daughters of elders. Each graduate was presented with a diploma, Old and New Testament and a photo of Pastor Ding Li-mei, who has been holding most successful revival meetings in Tengchowfu for the past two weeks. Four pastors, two foreign, two Chinese, two elders, two foreign principals, took part in the exercises. Each graduate bore testimony as to her aim in life. Within the last seven years thirty-seven have been graduated from the school. A farewell program was given at the school by the students in the evening, consisting of piano solos, duets, readings and farewell songs.

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GREEN TENT IN FLANDERS

A Green Tent in Flanders. By Maud Mortimer. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. \$1.25 (gold).

Temperament and individuality differentiate this book widely from all the many other books that have been written about hospital service in Europe. They warm it with color and inspire with a vitality that lures and interests the reader and makes him see vistas beyond the scenes described in its pages. The author, who is an American woman, served in a field hospital in Belgium five miles back of the firing line, spending there three months during the Winter of 1916. Sometimes the picture of a day's work, or of a wounded soldier, or an incident, is like a photographic snapshot, bald, outright, and mercilessly true. Sometimes it is an impressionistic sketch in whose color values and poetic suggestions are half glimpsed truths of life and death. Or again it is like one of the clever pen-ink drawings from the author's own hand that illustrate the text, clear, exact, and revealing, but done with artistic insight and skill. There are stories of the wounded poilus, descriptions of nurses, doctors, chauffeurs, tales of the daily life. But the artistic vision, the philosophic tendency of mind, and the quiet humor make it all as different from an ordinary chronicle of hospital service as a statue is different from a block of marble. Interesting in view of the discussion that pops up now and then as to

whether or not Americans in France offend French susceptibilities are these reflections of the author upon the contrasting temperaments of the Frenchman and the American:

"A Frenchman can never realize our American fundamental naivete. He is not simple himself, but proud and complex. He is annoyed by what he thinks his incomprehensible lack of reserve and form, when it is nothing but a degree of national openness to one kind of light. The French cherish the bureaucrat in all his forms and numbers. Young Americans hate restraint. They lightly undertake all that comes their way, but somewhat reluctantly go clear-eyed to the logical end of an endeavor. At home our antennae have not needed to become sensitized to foreign reaction; there has been plenty of room for contemptuous indifference and we have little real flexibility. Our facile assumption and self-confidence, our deep, instinctive suspicion of all that is not American, brought cheek by jowl with the keen French mind, its unformulated but rigid traditions of manner and speech, its bottomless reserves, its dire thoroughness of method and almost equally strong distrust—to say nothing of its humorous compassion—for all that is not French, put the easy-going American at a disadvantage. When not happily unconscious he is irked by what he cannot quite size up. We Americans still trawl nebulous envelopes, while pressure has solidified and crystallized the French."

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PALESTINE

Palestine, By A. M. Hyamsen. Illustrated. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50 (gold).

Palestine, Christianity's cradle, has experienced as many terrible vicissitudes of fortune as any other portion of the earth. The Jews, driven from power by the Romans, became a subject people; the Roman Empire's fall passed the region into other hands; Mohammedanism's westward sweep forced it into Islam's maw, and the Christian world's holy places were in infidel hands. Crusading forces wrested Jerusalem from the profane, and Frankish kingdoms, on a feudal basis,

ruled the land for a time. But the Moslem proved too strong for these brave men, handicapped as they were in many ways, and the Turk eventually conquered Palestine, where he has made good his sway until last week.

Yet the plot itself is conventional to the point of obviousness. Sir Julian Verney, an explorer, courageous, stubborn, of a strong but always admirable, but as strong-willed self-will, is engaged. Marian Young, beautiful, exquisite, charming, with a delicate exquisiteness, is the girl whom Marian's mother's sentiments of her son's importance of the material sufficiently desire the possibility of making any sort of a real home. Stella, in consequence, is the financial and moral mainstay of the family, a quiet, hard-working girl, in whom continued self-sacrifice has never destroyed the spring of deep and warm personal feeling. Stella, overworked and "put upon," has never become colorless. Instead, she has learned a vast and wise sympathy.

Given these characters, and the outbreak of the war, it is entirely plain to the reader that Sir Julian is going to be badly wounded; that marriage to Marian will be impossible; that he is going to fall in love with Stella, and that, in spite of his disablement, they are going—after some hitches—to marry and live happily ever after. The reader's enjoyment of the story can be no wise less. Let this resume of the superficial elements of the plot for no reader could avoid guessing them. But—and this is the point which must be emphasized—the reader's enjoyment of "The Second Fiddle" is really going to be marked. The incident is interesting enough; for the rest, it does not matter.

For, in the first place, the characters are interesting. They may not be probable. Stella herself may be altogether lovable, does seem a bit too perfect to be true; but, on the other hand, the author wisely shows us Julian's weaknesses; and Julian's mother is a notable addition to the group. Stella's employer is sharply visualized and Stella's parents are amusing. Stella's sister, however, who plays a somewhat forced part as an obstacle to the fulfillment of Stella's romance, is an impossible personification of innocence all. But, on the whole, the characters do hold the reader's attention; the conversation is always clever. Miss Bottome's style, as readers of her earlier books know, has charm and sprightliness and leisure; it has, too, sympathy. But sympathy forms the whole subjective theme of the book.

For the human development of "The Second Fiddle" is based upon the sound, and often neglected, psychological fact that sympathy is not pity; that a man who is "down" for one reason or another may cry out to heaven in agony in the senseless added torture of thoughtless people's "effort to help"; that out of love and understanding—and out of nothing else in the world—do human beings strive; that human cooperation, friend and foe, and human brotherhood and sanity and triumph once more. That is the theme of "The Second Fiddle." And it is that which lifts the book from the conventionality of its incident and the mere pleasantness of its romance to a place among novels that are not only readable but worth reading. Stella remakes Julian's broken life, literally heals its brokenness; she cannot take away his physical crippling; she cannot cure the malady of his soul. She does it because she is a wise, kind, sympathetic woman, who knows what not to say and do, when wounds must not be touched; she does not pity Julian; she cares for him. And therein lies the fineness of her story.

THE BLUE STREAK

The Blue Streak. By Jack Hines. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35 (gold).

This is a book of dog stories. The malamutes, wolf-bred hunters of the ice-bound trail, figure as the heroes; and each tale gives evidence of their powerful instincts, their indomitable faithfulness, their adventurous courage. The struggles

are for the most part those with the bitter weather of their northland: a fight to win home, or a thrilling rescue, in which the dogs are frequently their masters' leaders. There are as well tales of how a man patterns his conduct according to the instinct of his dog, or of a battle in a courtroom between sheep owners and dog men.

They are convincingly written because they are not well written. If done in a facile style they would probably be accepted as merely entertaining. But the very faults of redundancy and sentimentalism and occasional failure of action are faults natural to a story-teller who is engrossed rather in showing the bravery, beauty, and cleverness of his beloved thoroughbreds than in producing a finished tale. Not the least value of the book is the neat way in which it is gotten up. The typography is exceptional and it is simply and attractively bound.

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AGENTS

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TWO MONTHS' SENTENCE IN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

George Honniball Found Guilty In British Police Court; Denies He Received Sum Charged

A sentence of two months at hard labor was served in the British Police Court yesterday on George Honniball, found guilty of embezzling sums of \$27 and \$200 from the Methodist Publishing House.

Mr. Honniball was formerly employed by the Publishing House and, as Mr. K. E. Newman outlined in opening the case, was accused of receiving the two amounts from Mr. Peter Klyn of the Vacuum Oil Co. and Mr. C. Eddie of Eddie and Co., of giving receipts for them and failing to turn in the money. A notation made by Mr. Klyn on a delivery memo returned by a coöperate whom the defendant ordered to bring the money led to the discovery of the fraud. The second charge was that the defendant had collected \$200 from Mr. Eddie for an order of price lists, giving a receipt. After Mr. Eddie's testimony the defendant declared that he had only received \$100.

Mr. W. I. Lacy, manager of the Publishing House, testified that he questioned Honniball after making an investigation on December 11 and that the latter had said, "I am glad you sent for me, as I have been trying to get up my courage to come and tell you about these accounts." He had then told Mr. Lacy that he had become financially involved at the "Wheel" and had taken the money because of this, but that it was the first time he had ever been dishonest. Mr. Lacy said he had told the defendant that he did not want to ruin his prospects in life or his family and would rather not prosecute him. The defendant said he was certain the matter would not run over \$300 and promised to send an itemised list, but had not done so and later the firm learned that he was about to leave Shanghai. According to later testimony by the accused there was an arrangement whereby he was to repay at the rate of \$50 a month.

Mr. Eddie then gave evidence and when questioned by the defendant denied that he had only paid him \$100.

In the box the defendant said that it was not a case of premeditated embezzlement. At the time he was greatly in need of money and took it for his own use. Mr. Eddie had only paid him \$100. This was at the Astor Grill and the next day he had given Mr. Eddie a receipt for the full amount.

"Why did you give him a receipt for \$200?" asked the Court.

"Because he asked for it," replied the witness.

"But without paying the other \$100?"

"That was the agreement come to in the Astor Grill the previous night, that he should settle his account for \$100 and I should give him a receipt for \$200," said Honniball.

"Do you suggest that Eddie knew that you were putting it into your own pocket?" asked the Magistrate.

"He did not ask," replied the witness. "He could have had his own suspicions."

"Is it right that the 'Wheel' is the cause of your doing this?" inquired the Court.

"Partly the 'Wheel,'" was the answer.

Questioned by Mr. Newman, the witness said that the arrangement was suggested by Eddie and that he had told the latter he would give him a receipt for \$200. The defendant stated that he was 45 years old and was married, with a large family de-

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



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pendant on him. He had been in China 17 years.

In passing sentence the Magistrate said that the accused had practically pleaded guilty to the charges and, though the case had not been pressed, he felt that he must pass some sentence to show that this sort of thing must not be done. The Court stated that the defendant was the first man who had come before him in any capacity who had attributed his downfall to the "Wheel" and though he did not doubt that there were others this was the first case he had had to deal with. It was a lesson for all, the Magistrate said, to show the influence of the institution. The court expressed sorrow at having to pass sentence, especially at this time of year, and he had seen certificates of the accused's previous good character.

The defendant asked for the privileges of the First Offender's Act, but the Magistrate replied that he had considered this and did not think he could do so.

The bitter cold and some dusty country made the hunting not altogether idyllic for the pack and there was plenty of shivering on the far side of water-jumps and wades. Details of the grief and of the chase are unavoidably denied for this issue, owing to restricted space, but will appear in the Sunday "Pink" in "Johnnie's" usual breezy style. The "Un's" first casualty of the season is reported for the Boxing Day event, Mr. Heriotson acquiring a fractured collar bone at the finish. The cards for the two days read:

1. Waltz "Sheila" Neno

One Step "At the Ball, That's All" Hill

3. Waltz "Oh! Oh! Delphine" Caryll

4. One Step "I'd Like to be on an Island with You" Gumble

5. Waltz "Sunshine and Roses" Van Alstyne

6. One Step "Smother Me with Kisses" Carroll

A. de Kruger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Hunt laid by Messrs. D. W. Crawford and Martin Little.

Boxing Day Hunt

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra on Touchwood.
2. Mr. A. Knoll on Caruso.
3. Mr. T. S. Law on Black Jester.
4. Mr. E. B. Ross on Tokuhu.
5. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Pepperbox.
6. Mr. A. Commons on The Card.

Hunt laid by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe.

Start, Springfield. Finish, World Without End, London Town.

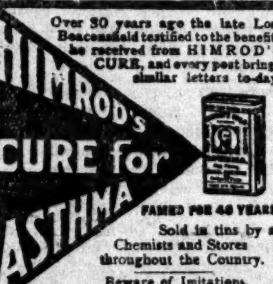
Shanghai Revolver Club

The December revolver competition will close next Monday. One of the Expert Members has kindly presented a .38 Cal. Officers Model revolver and case for the grand aggregate of total scores made in 1918. It is hoped that all members who have passed the preliminary test will enter in the Experts and Marksman's monthly competition as that is the surest way of becoming a proficient revolver shot.

Golf

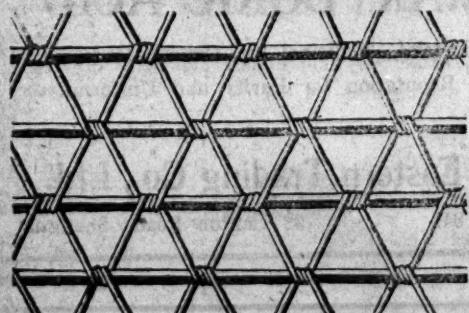
The draw for the first round of the championship of the Junior Golf Club championship which is to be played—36 holes, match play—on or before January 6, 1918, is as follows:

1. T. W. Mitchell v. A. Mackintosh.
2. P. W. Reeves v. H. E. S. Pickering.
3. F. George v. R. C. Aitkenhead.
4. A. Eek v. E. Noakes.
5. J. Quayle v. T. Spring.
6. C. Matthews v. G. E. Stormes.
7. J. A. Anderson v. G. H. Stall.
8. C. Richards v. A. M. McGregor.



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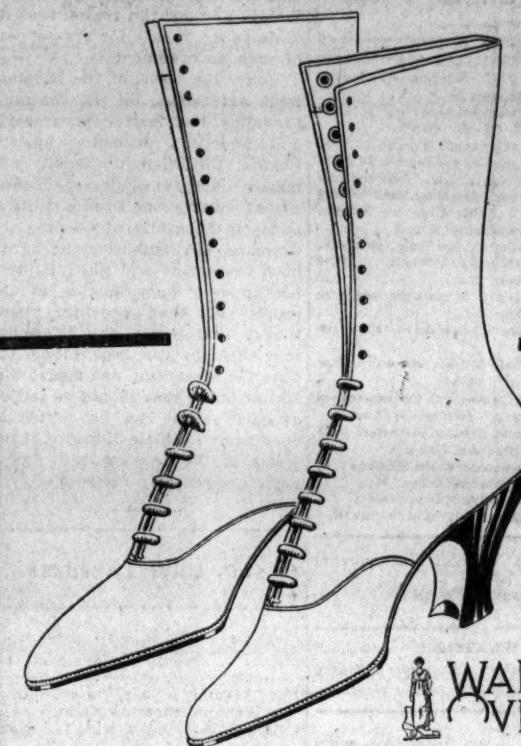
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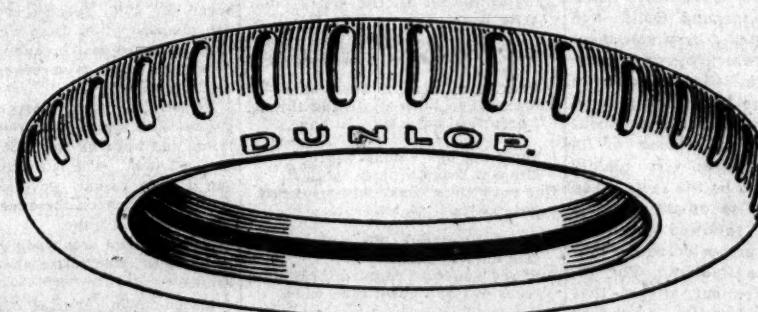
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WEATHER
Fine cold weather. Monsoon still very
strong, especially in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 28, 1917

New Cloud On China's Horizon

THE question of Japanese Civil
Administration in Shantung now under discussion between the
Chinese and the Japanese authorities in Peking is attracting widespread attention. Chinese delegates from Shantung are in Peking and their instructions are not to return home until the whole plan has been abandoned and the preliminary agreement, if one exists, cancelled.

The Japanese contention is that the Civil Government simply replaces an actual military administration, to which the Shantung people did not object, and the Japanese, according to our Peking correspondent, profess to be wondering what in the world is the matter. The Chinese Government some time ago lodged a combined inquiry and protest with the Japanese authorities, but as yet the latter have not replied to this communication. The Japanese Minister is reported en route to Tokio, and it is expected that during his brief absence he will confer with the Tokio authorities on the whole subject of the Japanese position in Shantung and on his return make a reply to the Chinese Government's memorandum.

Meantime, the Shantung delegates are reported as very active in Peking. They have addressed meetings of the Shantung Guild and they have drafted a brief statement of their case, which has been circulated both in Chinese and in English for the information of all who are interested. This statement does not pick and choose in its language but states very plainly what are said to be the facts. The document consists of an introductory paragraph, followed by the text of a memorial presented to the President and the Cabinet. The introductory statement alleges that "unbelievable tortures, such as forcible feeding with kerosene and the icy cold water bath" are imposed on those who do not act as the Japanese order. "In certain extreme cases victims are beaten to death as punishment." Japanese desperadoes, it is asserted, "disguised as Chinese, are allowed to pillage, devastate, and to seize innocent persons as hostages for ransom."

Subjoined to the memorial is a statement of "Some Facts of the Case." Herein we are told that the new Civil Administration has already taken cognizance of suits for debts, that attempts have been made by the Japanese authorities to take a census in some places, that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been asked to make its reports to the Japanese authorities, that the Japanese are undertaking mining and the opening of new pits without waiting for the sanction of the Governor of Shantung, and so on.

The Shantung representatives have had an interview with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and they are making daily calls at the Waichiaopu to know whether there has been received any satisfactory reply from the Japanese authorities. They say that they dare not go back to Shantung except with news of the cancellation of the whole arrangement for Japanese Civil Administration.

The Japanese plan for substituting Civil for Military Administration in Shantung antedates the recently concluded Lansing-Ishii agreement, yet we understand that that much-discussed document is being held up by the Shantung delegates as being partly to blame for the present Japanese development. We are not aware that the Chinese

Government itself holds to this view and are inclined to the belief that it does not, for the reason that no basis exists in fact for the support of such an argument.

Under the terms of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, on the contrary, providing the matter is properly and forcefully presented by the Peking Government, Japan will mostly likely recognise the necessity of withdrawing from a political policy in Shantung which even the Germans did not have the hardihood to attempt and which is proving so very objectionable to the people of that province, even though that policy was being put into effect by the Japanese at the time the agreement was made. The matter is one that should be settled at once and it can be settled at once with little difficulty, if the terms of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement are properly interpreted.

Franco-Yanko Romances

The story is told of a British "Tommy" who could not make up his mind whether to acquire a farm or a village-store, by marriage, "somewhere in France." He could have either, but not both. Despatched say that the banniére have already been read for some of our "Sammies," and when the war is over France will have some sturdy Yankee citizens. Difference of language seems to form each bar; in fact, the kindly efforts of each to learn the language of the other acts as aid. It must be said that the British, so far, have rather the best of it. They have beaten the Yankees to the altar of Hygiea, but they had the field to themselves for some time. By the end of the war the Americans may have caught up, for love and war have always walked hand in hand with Uncle Sam's boys. Nevertheless the British have a big start, for Judson C. Welliver, writing to the New York Sun from Paris, says that in Calais hundreds of young English mechanics have married French girls. The writer tells of being accosted by a young man from "the States" at the corner of the Avenue de l'Opéra and "one of those funny little crooked streets that run into it." Breezily the American introduced himself and said:

"Say, do you happen to know a little catty right around here somewhere called the—the-blame it, I can't even remember what that sign looked like it was trying to spell?" I admitted that the description was a trifle too vague to fit into my geographic scheme of Paris. "Because," he went on, "there's a girl there that talks United States, and she's been waiting on me lately. I get all the best of everything there and don't eat anywhere else. But this morning I took a walk and coming from a new direction I can't locate the place. I promised her I'd be in for breakfast this morning."

"Something 'nifty'?" I ventured, being willing to encourage that line of conversation. Whereat he plainly bridled:

Lightin' fer daddy, what love ya good an' true,
Watch fer mammy, an' dream time fer you!
L'il stars ter sleep, too, till come de shiny beam,
An' "Sweeties" Mammy" singin' in yo' dream!

Singin' in yo' dream
Til de shiny beam
Wake you fum dreamin'
Singin' in yo' dream.

Sleep, l'il chillun, gone ter happy lan'
L'il sister sweetheart, an' l'il sojer man!
War time's yo' playtime all de shiny day,
Den dream de war away, chillun—
dream de war away!

Dream de war away
Till Mawnin' wake de Day;
Dream de war away,
chillun—
Dream de war away!

Frank L. Stanton.

Crusaders

From the Scribner's Magazine

There's one who writes of Oxford—
Gray towers and pearl gray sky—
And grieves for all the merry lads
Who have gone forth to die;

While I my way through Prince-ton—
Pearl gray against keen blue—
Take softer, with an aching throat,
For pride, dear lads, in you.

I know not one among you:
No son to give have I:
But each slim khaki boy my heart
Salutes as I go by.

Yours is the day! We greet you.
'Tis ours to stand aside,
And see you cast your righteous joys,
Your cap and gown fling wide.

The great Crusade awaits you!
Strange steeds of sea and sky
Are straining at their leash, till you
Come forth to float or fly,

For brotherhood—for no dead
bonds

Ye loose each shining sword!
Ye fight not for a sepulchre
But for the living Lord.

Marion N. Gaskill.

Women Railway Workers

Along with all their other troubles the railroads have to face the problem that comes with the departure of many of their workers, high and low, into active service. For example, the New Haven company lost 895 men, who left its service voluntarily to enter the army or navy, and several hundred of its employees have been enrolled in the ranks of the national army. From this railroad alone two companies—E and F of the fourteenth regiment of engineers—were formed, and those two companies, 350 strong, are now in France.

To help the situation somewhat the New Haven has raised the age limit of men in its operating department, but as a more immediate help it is turning to the employment of women. At many points on the line there are women station agents, telegraph operators and ticket agents taking the places of men now in uniform. The two women whom it employed in June at Mansfield as crossing tenders, perhaps the first in the State, were the first of many now so employed along its line. At the New Haven shops, women are now sorting, storing and assembling supplies and materials, where only men were working a few months ago.

Moreover, the company has recently opened a school at the South Station where telegraphy, ticket and freight accounting, and so forth are taught free to young women who desire to enter the employ of the company. This school is filled to its capacity, with a long waiting list. The development is a significant one and its bearing on postwar conditions is not to be overlooked.

Boston Herald.

a French company billet, or many a British.

Fruit hung red and yellow in the orchards till the gathering. I don't say the families had as many bushels as a "good year;" but there is no criticism.

In a word, Sammy has good manners. He looks on these French people with a sort of sweet compassion. "They had a lot to stand!" he whispers. And the villagers, who are no fools ("as wily as a villager"), runs the French proverb, quite appreciate these fine shades. And the house dog wag's tail at the sight of khaki, as the boys come loafing in the cool of the back yard after midday dinner.

On the other side, there are more than a few young women in France who must be rated "good catches" today, though their dots would have been unimportant before the war. A girl who has inherited the little property of her family, because father and brothers all lie beneath the white crosses along the Marne, not infrequently finds herself possessed of a little fortune she could never have expected under other conditions. Many of these, likewise, bereft of sweethearts as well as relatives, have been married to English and colonial soldiers or workmen; and pretty soon we will be learning that their partiality for America—for there is such a partiality, and it is a decided one—will be responsible for many alliances in that direction.

How it will all work out in the end is only to be guessed at as yet. The British officers who have been observing these Anglo-French romances for a long time assert that the British Tommy who wed a Frenchwoman is quite likely to settle in France; particularly if his bride brings him a village house or a few hectares of land in England.

On the other hand, the colonials insist on taking their French brides back to New Zealand or Canada, or wherever it may be—India, Shanghai, somewhere in Africa—no matter, the colonial is a colonial forever; he has no idea of going back to the cramped conditions of England. He likes the motherland, all right, is willing to fight for it, but he wants room to swing a bull by the tail, and that isn't to be had in England, he assures you.

Probably the Americans will be like the colonials; those who find French wives will take them home after the war. That a good many of them will marry French wives can hardly be doubted.

There isn't anybody quite so adaptable as the young Frenchwoman. Only in the last few months has Paris seen any considerable number of English-speaking soldiers, because earlier in the war the British military authorities kept their men pretty religiously away from the alleged "temptations" of the gay capital. Later they discovered that Paris was rather a better place than London for the men to go.

So the French girls, in shops and cafés, have been learning English recently at an astounding rate. They began the study because of the English invasion; they have continued it with increased zeal because since the Americans have been coming it has been profitable.

To be able to say "Atta boy!" in prompt and sympathetic responses to "Ham and eggs" is worth 50 centimes at the lowest. The capacity to manage a little casual conversation and give a direction on the streets is certain to draw a franc.

Besides, there aren't going to be so many men left, after the war, in France!

Mademoiselle, figuring that there are a couple of million Britshers in the country and a million or maybe two of Americans coming, has her own views about the prospect that the next generation Frenchwomen may be old maids.

In Calais there is a big industrial establishment to which the British military authorities have brought great numbers of skilled mechanics to make repairs to machinery, reconstruct the outworn wargear, tinker obstreperous motor-vehicles, and, in short, keep the whole machinery and construction side of the war going. Most of the mechanics who were sent there were young men.

Calais testifies to the ability of the Frenchwomen to make the most of their attractions. English officers tell me that hundreds of young Englishmen settled in Calais "for the duration" have married French girls and settled into homes. They intend, learning French. They are adopted by the family. Sammy's in the kitchen with the mother and the daughter.

Bugle!

They are piling down the main street to their own American breakfast—cooked in the open, eaten in the open, this fine weather.

In front of houses are canvas reservoirs of filtered drinking-water. The duck pond in Main Street is being lined with cement. The streets are swept every morning. There are flowers. The village was always picturesque. Now it is beautiful.

Chaplain's clubs are set up in empty houses. The only large tent is that of the Y. M. C. A.; and it is camouflaged against enemy observers by being painted in streaked gray-green-brown, to melt into the colors of the hill against which it is backed up, practically invisible. Its "canteen or wheels" is loaded with towels, soap, razors, chocolate, crackers, games, newspapers, novels, and tobacco. At cross-roads, little flat Y. M. C. A. tents (painted grass and earth color) serve as stations for swift autos carrying packages and comforts. In them are found coffee, tea, and chocolate, ink, pens, letter-paper, and envelopes; and a big sign reminds Sammy that "You Promised Your Mother a Letter. Write it Today!"

All decent and in order. Otherwise the men could never have gone through the strenuous coaching for the front so quickly and well.

Two related changes in French life are coming with the war which make these international marriages easier—which is more than can be said of

a French translation of it, torn off by inspired French grandmothers!

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps; I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;

His day is marching on Bear with me to hear three lines of this notable translation. Again, he looks on these French people with a sort of sweet compassion.

"They had a lot to stand!" he whispers. And the villagers, who are no fools ("as wily as a villager"), runs the French proverb, quite appreciate these fine shades. And the house dog wag's tail at the sight of khaki, as the boys come loafing in the cool of the back yard after midday dinner.

In the evening the family play cards in the kitchen, and here no effort is necessary to induce the girls to learn English, for, though they pretend that they are teaching French, they are word for word, vibrating.

Je l'ai enterré Qui planait sur le cercle large des champs.

J'ai relé Son justé jugement à la flamme des jeans bambans.

Son jour, Son jour s'approche!

It's rather serious, you say? Sammy doesn't think so.

War Time Wallops

The Swedish Government gets its grub from the people it saw wood for.—*New York Evening Sun*.

The Russian Provisional Government might have a chance if it could provide more provisions.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Lots of men would be willing to stand a tax on war-profits if a prohibitive tax could be put on war-prophets.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

But for the fact that Germany's secret diplomacy is neither secret nor diplomatic it would appear to be pretty accurately named.—*Boston Transcript*.

The German Crown Princess has given birth to a girl, "according to Berlin advice." Our understanding is that Berlin advice was to give birth to boys.—*Chicago Herald*.

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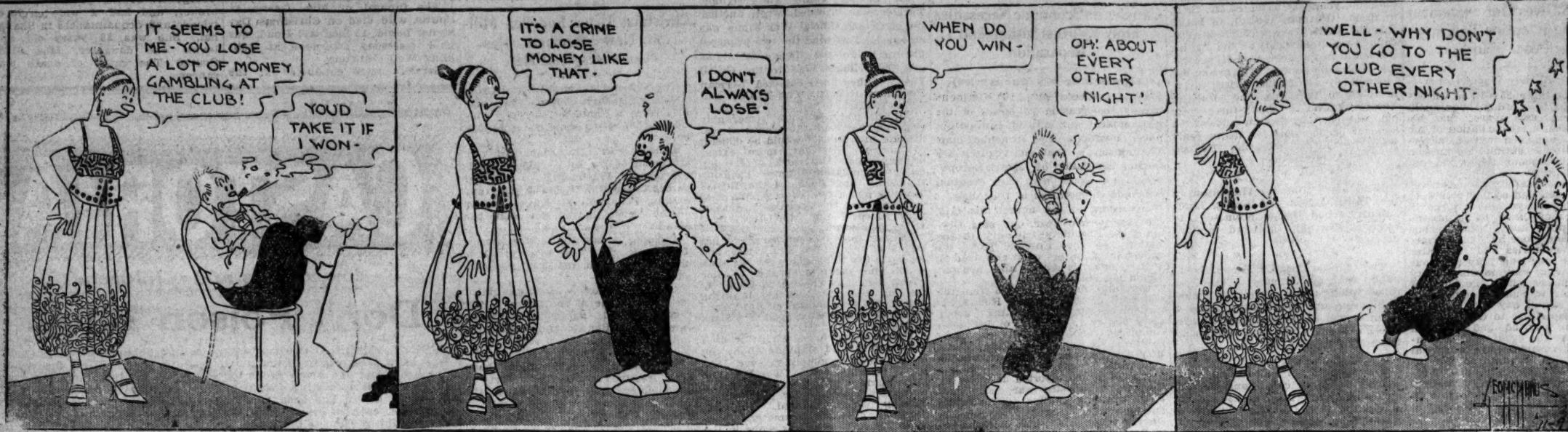
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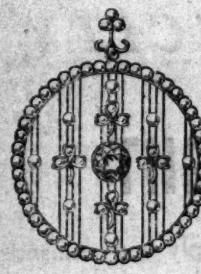
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The Food-Value of Oranges

Such a fruit as the orange, no matter how highly esteemed, is not generally regarded as valuable for its nutritive qualities. This point of view, we are told by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.), is a mistaken one. Orange-juice is a good food and will bear comparison, bulk for bulk, with many others whose nutritive value is undoubted. For instance, Dr. Kellogg tells us, a pint of buttermilk has a food value 25 per cent less than a pint of orange-juice, and a pint of oysters falls short in about the same degree. Even full milk is not much more nutritious, a pint of orange-juice having about the same number of food units as three-fourths of a pint of milk. When we consider that, besides this actual food-value, orange-juice has much else to commend it, we see that oranges on the bill of fare are worthy of all respect. Writes Dr. Kellogg, in substance:

"It is a surprise to discover how universal is the craving for fruits. Even the carnivorous Eskimos, who of necessity subsist chiefly upon animal foods, do not neglect to improve the opportunity afforded by their short summer season to gather and feast upon cranberries and other small juicy fruits which manage to survive the bleakness of the polar region.

"We who live in a more favored clime find in the orange and other citrus fruits an abundant supply of the most delicate and wholesome of all food acids. The sugar of the orange, like its acid, has the advantage that it is prepared for immediate assimilation and requires no digestion. It does not need to pass through the digestive organs except for the purpose of dilution. It is the sugar which it contains that

the orange owes its chief value as a source of nutriment, although it contains, in addition to the sugars or soluble carbohydrates, nearly 1 per cent, of protein. The combined value of its food-constituents amounts to 240 calories, or food-units, per pound—a value which will be best appreciated by comparison with other similar foodstuffs.

"Thus, while the orange is always a grateful addition to any ordinary bill of fare, it also has nourishment qualities to highly commend it."

In addition, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, the orange has great value as a food adapted to certain grave conditions of disease, although its virtues in this respect are little appreciated by the public and far less often utilized by medical men than they deserve. Here are a few of its medical uses, as set forth by the author:

"As a food in fever cases, nothing could be more perfectly suited to requirements of the patient's condition. The fever patient needs water to carry off poisons which are burning him up and against which his cells and organs are struggling. Four to six quarts of water are needed daily to quench the fever's fires and aid elimination through the skin and kidneys.

"Orange-juice supplies the finest sort of pure, distilled water, absolutely free from germs or foreign matters of any sort. The grateful acids furnish aid in satisfying thirst, and the agreeable flavor makes it possible for the patient to swallow the amount needed. The intense toxemia from which the fever patient suffers coats his tongue and often destroys his thirst for water as well as his desire for food. The agreeable flavor of orange-juice aids greatly in overcoming this obstacle.

"Another special and valuable property of orange-juice is the small amount of protein or albuminous matter which it contains. Fever patients have little gastric juice and very little digestive power, and so need to take food which is ready for absorption and immediate use. Foods poor in albumen are also useful in fevers, because they do not leave residues to undergo putrefaction in the colon, as do meat, eggs, and numerous other foods.

"Another class of cases in which orange-juice is almost indispensable is found in those most unfortunate and suffering of mortals—the bottle-fed babies. Usually fed on pasteurized or sterilized milk, these unhappy little ones seldom fail to show marked evidence of malnutrition. They are, indeed, not infrequently victims of scurvy, rickets, or pellagra. The investigations of Funk, McCollum, and many others have shown that the emaciation, weakness, arrest of growth, and general malnutrition in such cases are due to absence from their food of the essential 'vitamines.'

"A few years ago the fortunate discovery was made that orange-juice contains elements needed to supplement the bottled baby's dietary, resulting in immediate resumption of growth and a speedy return to health. This remarkable transformation may occur, not only in human infants, but in young animals upon whom the orange-juice feeding experiment has been of repeated.

"The diet of the average man, made up chiefly of white bread, meat, and potatoes, is decidedly deficient in 'vitamines.' Orange-juice is needed to supplement these defective dietsaries and might, with the greatest advantage, find a place on every table at least once a day.

"The acid of orange-juice and the sugar it contains aid digestion by stimulating the glandular glands to increased activity. It is also an appetizer of the first quality.

"A glassful of orange-juice before breakfast has a decided laxative effect with many persons. Sometimes it is advantageous to take a glassful of orange-juice at bedtime as well as in the morning."

All Over The World

The United States Government will, in all probability, place a third Liberty Loan in February of next year, and, as the second was more successful than the first, it is reasonable to assume that the third will be more successful still. How much greater the oversubscription on the loans thus far floated might have been if everybody asked to purchase them had understood what they were, it is impossible to say. But in a great cosmopolitan population there must have been many who did not grasp what the canvassers were talking about. People are telling, for instance, of one woman who, after she had been visited in the interest of the second Liberty Loan, called on a neighbor and thus related her experience: "Shooftink, it was a man by my house vat vant to sell me a liverv barn! Wat vill I make mit a liverv barn, ven I git no horse?"

The note addressed by Mr. Ballfour to Lord Rothschild sanctioning the restoration of Palestine to the Jews was, it is particularly interesting to note, written on November 2, though published on the 9th, and the 2nd of November was the day on which the attack on Gaza began. It is a triumph for the Chovevi Zion, those associations of the "lovers of Zion," the modern representatives of the old dream of Jewish restoration. The first congress held by them was in 1897 at Basel, when the national idea was revived, and the Jewish "flag" raised. Since Mr. Balfour's intimation was sent to Lord Rothschild, Gaza and Jerusalem have fallen to the British; a seal of certainty to the British Government's promise, bringing within measurable distance the realisation of the Jews' old longing for the land of their fathers.

Propos of the disposition in many quarters to criticize the Allies for alleged mistakes, it may not be amiss to recall what General Grant once said in reply to a correspondent who felt constrained to refer to the "numerous blunders" on the Union side. This reply was to the effect that while things were not altogether lovely in the Northern camps, there was at least a possibility that things were not any better in the camps of the enemy; so that, really, there was no serious cause for alarm on this score.

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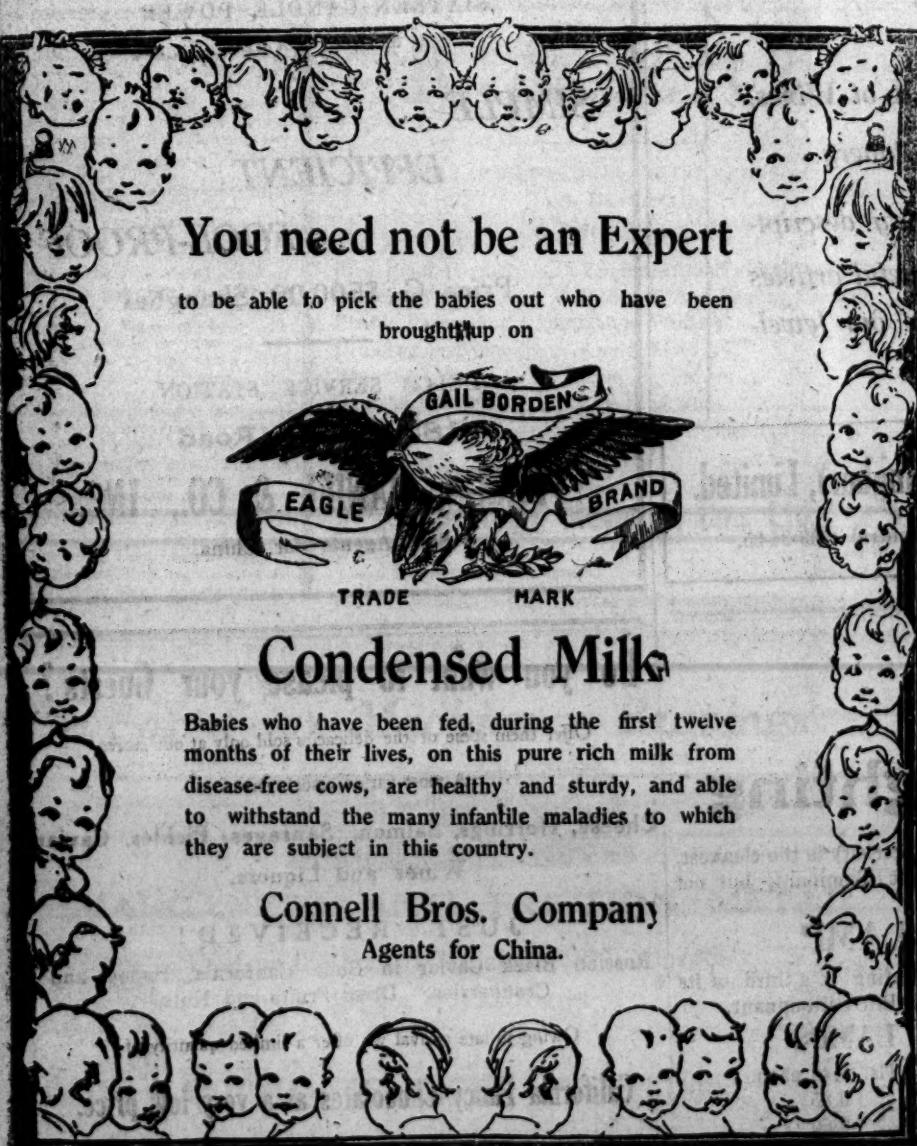
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WAR LEADERS EXCHANGE CHRISTMAS MESSAGES

Pope Also Gives Out Statement Affirming Intention To Continue Peace Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 26.—In a Christmas message to Cardinal Vannucci the Pope expresses regret that his efforts to effect a reconciliation of the belligerents have been in vain, nevertheless he would continue his mission for peace throughout the world despite all obstacles.

The present calamity would never cease until men and societies return to God. In this spirit we must go in the footsteps of Christ to Jerusalem. Human counsels and Divine designs have advanced together, the former subjugating countries and the latter granting the age-long prayer of our fathers in giving back to Christianity the sacred places where the blood of the Redeemer was poured out. Jerusalem, the sacred city of the blessed vision of peace, lifts to God a hymn of infinite gratitude and love. All must see that the events just accomplished in Jerusalem have a special language which strengthens the invitation we address to people to return to God because in Jerusalem were blessed not those who came in the name of arms but who came in the name of the Lord.

London, December 25.—His Majesty the King has sent the following Christmas Day message to the Navy and Army:

"Heartily good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

"I realise your hardships, patiently and cheerfully borne, and rejoice in the successes you have won so nobly. The Nation stands faithful to its pledge, and is resolute to fulfil them. God bless your efforts and give us victory."

Their Majesties have also issued the following message:

"Our thoughts at Christmas are with the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. We know by personal experience the patience and cheerfulness with which their suffering is borne and we wish all a speedy restoration to health, a restful Christmas-tide and brighter days to come."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, acknowledging the King's Christmas message, assures His Majesty of the determination of the forces under his command to fight in defence of the integrity and honor of the empire until final victory has been secured.

Sir Douglas Haig in a special order to the British Armies in France says:

"Our victories and successes have been very considerable and might well have led to an early and complete victory but for the Russian collapse. It behoves us to harden our hearts and steel ourselves to further effort. I have every confidence that the same courage and determination in the past will be forthcoming to meet the further demands for the safety of our hearths and homes in the coming year."

Sir Douglas Haig further sent messages to the Governors-General of the Dominions and the Governor-General of Newfoundland conveying the season's heartiest good wishes of all ranks to the respective countries.

General Sir Edmund Allenby, Commander-in-Chief in India and the centers of operations outside France conveying the greetings of the British Army in France to their comrades.

General Sir Edmund Allenby in a message to General Pershing says:

"The British troops in Bethlehem on Christmas Eve and the American comrades a mass of longing and hope that through the achievement of their common purpose, the law of force may yield to the force of law and peace and goodwill reign at length on earth."

JAPANESE DIET OPENED

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, December 27.—The Emperor in person opened the 40th session of the Diet this morning.

In the speech from the Throne he emphasised the necessity for measures for strong co-operation with the Allies in coping with the war situation.

The House of Peers and the House of Representatives, after voting the replies to the Imperial speech, go into recess till January 20.

News Briefs

GERMANS' DEPENDENCE ON ALLIES IS SHOWN

Can Get Its Economic Necessities Only By Restitution And Reparation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 26.—Germany missed no occasion to speak of the geographical war map of Europe but never mentions the economic map. The reason is that she realises her famous conception of "Mittel Europa" could not cope with an eventual economic co-operation of the Allies.

According to the figures for 1913, the last normal year, one sees Germany is absolutely tributary to the nations of the Entente from the economic point of view and trading with Germany's Allies and neutrals would not suffice for it.

The company imported in 1913 from the countries of the Entente, Russia excluded, goods representing about sixty per cent, at least, of her total commerce and exported to those countries goods representing about fifty-five per cent of her exportation commerce.

Out of the 10,000 million marks of goods imported annually by Germany before the war, more than 3,000 millions applied to foodstuffs and 3,000 millions to coal.

On the other hand 5,000 millions represented raw materials.

Without these importations German industries could not export the 6,000 million marks of goods she sold to the countries of the Entente.

By trading among themselves the Allies could replace their traffic with Germany but neither Austria, Turkey, Russia nor neutral countries are able to supply Germany with the wool, cotton, metals, india-rubber and numerous other articles which keep her industries going. Without the Allies Germany is doomed to economic death.

Paris, December 24.—The recent conference in Paris strongly reinforced the economic union of the Entente in creating Inter-allied Committees for the exchange of transport and manufactures of war.

Besides, there are no longer several national navies but only one Allied navy and there is only one office for the purchase and distribution of raw materials in proportion to needs.

Then the economic union of the nations of the Entente is a powerful weapon against Germany. The economic war map shows the immense superiority of the Allies. Nearly all textiles, metals, oleaginous seeds, india rubber and other stuffs belong to them. Before the war the Central Empires imported 6,000 million francs of raw materials and 3,000 million francs of foodstuffs.

Now the blockade, which is still more effective, deprives the Central Empires of those goods and, as they cannot provide them themselves, after the war, their manufacturers cannot reopen, which means their economic ruin.

Therefore if they wish to the Entente to allow them to re-establish what they have but to accept the Allies' conditions, restitution of the invaded countries and reparation for the damages caused.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening, beginning at 5.30.

1.—Waltz "Sheila" Nemo.

2.—One Step "At the Ball" Hill.

3.—Waltz "Oh! Oh! Delphine" Caryl.

4.—One Step "I'd like to be on an Island with you" Gumble.

5.—Waltz "Sunshine and Roses" van Alstyne.

6.—One Step "Smother me with Kisses" Carroll.

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

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British War Films

SHANGHAI ADDS 554 TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

Christmas Drive For Ten Million New Members Has Good Response Here

The Christmas American Red Cross membership drive ended Christmas day, voted a complete success, considering the shortness of the campaign here.

Consul-General Sammons on the afternoon of the 25th cabled headquarters in Washington to add 554 names toward the 10,000,000 goal, thus making Shanghai the biggest center of the society in the Far East, bar Manila.

Included among the local subscriptions were two "patron's" memberships, at \$100 each, and 23 life memberships.

"I think we are to be congratulated on the outcome of the 'drive,'" said Consul-General Sammons. "Taking into consideration the shortness of the notice, the response was very gratifying."

A number of subscriptions have been received since the report to Washington and members of the American community are reminded that the close of the "Christmas drive" does not signify that more members are not wanted.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Our troops on the extreme left, with the co-operation of the Navy, on Saturday continued their advance northward of the Nahr-el-Auja, reaching the line Sheik el-Ballutah—El Jeil, four miles northward of the river. They occupied Fejja and Muib Ebbis, southward of the river, and also Rantieh, Kheil Belda and Kheil Birih.

Two and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the retreating enemy, causing many casualties. Many bombs were also dropped on rolling-stock and transport and machine-guns also fired 6,000 rounds into a column of enemy troops at short range.

Amsterdam, December 26.—Reporting the fate of the German institutions at Jerusalem, a Berlin semi-official communiqué states that the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Institution on the Mount of Olives and the Paulus Hospice have not been occupied by the British and their staffs are remaining there and have not been disturbed.

JAPANESE TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, December 24.—General Davall has signed the order for hearing the charges against ex-Premier Caillaux, Deputy Loustalot and M. Comby.

M. Caillaux will be defended by M. de Mange, the defender of Dreyfus.

M. Comby is an ex-barrister. It is alleged that he accompanied Deputy Loustalot to Switzerland to set the Ex-Khedive of Egypt and was present at the interviews.

Deputy Loustalot and Signor Cavallini, formerly a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, are now under arrest in Rome.

JAPANESE AID FLOOD RELIEF

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, December 26.—The Japanese Red Cross Society has contributed Y.500 (?) to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the floods at Tientsin.

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CHRISTMAS SALE

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Obituary

Mrs. George D. Coutts

The funeral of Mrs. George D. Coutts, who died on Christmas Day at her home, 12 Sicawei Road, was held yesterday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. Services were conducted at the cemetery by Dean Walker and a large number of mourning friends attended.

Mrs. Coutts was the wife of Mr. George D. Coutts, prominent local broker, and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Shanghai. She was 38 years old and leaves one daughter, Miss Billy Coutts. The cause of death was cancer.

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Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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AMERICANS DIRECTING SIBERIAN RAILROADS

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Vladivostok

Harbin, Nov. 19.—Some ten days ago there was a strike in Vladivostok among the railway workmen employed in unloading the new American goods cars that are now continually arriving from the United States, and also among those employed in the railway shops setting up these cars. The men had been out some three or four days when they were approached by the railway authorities about making terms, and it was mutually agreed to appoint representatives from both sides to arbitrate the strikers in the meantime agreeing to resume work.

The British, Japanese and Norwegian Consuls had also intervened on account of demurrage on the steamers arriving with these goods cars and which were unable to discharge their cargo on account of the strike. It is presumed that no satisfactory settlement was arrived at as General Horvath, the Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, received an urgent telegram calling him to Vladivostok.

It is sincerely hoped that this strike will be short-lived for these new American trucks are very badly needed as transport in Russia is wholly inadequate. The lack of adequate transportation this winter will mean famine in many parts of Russia. In a month or so the dominant factor in Russia will neither be Kerensky and the Mensheviks, nor Lenin and the Maximalists, but a food crisis, followed by famine.

Already we have actual signs of it, even in Eastern Siberia, and notwithstanding the proximity of the rich agricultural districts of Tomsk and Omsk, the alimentation committee at Irkutsk has found it necessary to send an urgent telegram to the Harbin authorities asking them to despatch immediately 15 carloads of flour daily to the former town as otherwise there will be no bread available in that city. Other towns in Eastern Siberia are also threatened with a dearth of flour and have likewise appealed to Harbin to help them.

Face Food Problem

That the Russian authorities in Harbin will do what they can there is no doubt, but at the same time they cannot ship away large quantities of flour and cause a shortage here, seeing that there is a Russian population now, thanks to the unceasing arrival of refugees, of some 60,000 souls. It is true that Harbin possesses more four mills than are actually necessary for the needs of the population in Northern Manchuria and is able to export flour provided enough wheat is available at reasonable prices. But speculators both Russia and Chinese, have been so active that prices for Manchurian grown wheat rose by leaps and bounds, and in consequence, the Harbin Food Control Committee placed an order in Tomsk for a million pounds of Siberian wheat, which actually cost them, including transportation charge, less than the inferior Manchurian wheat.

As there are visible signs of bread famine in Siberian towns situated at no great distances from wheat-producing centers it is more than probable that the state of affairs in other towns situated in the heart of Russia is even more acute. The American Railway Commission, headed by Mr. Stevens who is still in the country, at once realized that it was imperative to improve the means of transportation not only by ordering tens of thousands of new railway cars from America, but also by bringing out a veritable army of traffic experts from the United States to act as instructors to the present Russian railway traffic officials.

Several hundred of these up-to-date American railway men will shortly be distributed along the whole Trans-Siberian route as well as on the other railways in Russia and a marked improvement will take place provided a free hand is given to these instructors and order is preserved.

Stores Are Closed

Harbin's leading emporium, Choorin & Company, which does an enormous retail trade, has been closed for the last few days owing to their employees going on strike, the reason of course being that they want

Honor Squad Men Drive Police Gift Ambulance At Front



This picture shows the ambulance which the policemen of the City of New York a few months ago presented to the American Field Service at the front in France. Beside the ambulance stands Sergeant Martin

Owens, of the New York Police Honor Squad, who is driving it. The picture was taken a short time ago by one of the driver's associates. Owens and his ambulance have already made a record for themselves.

increased wages. As the partners of this business concern are all in Moscow the matter is not likely to be settled for some little time.

Owing to the steady influx of Russian refugees into the towns coupled with the difficulty the Russian shopkeepers are experiencing in getting suitable goods to replenish their depleted stocks, within a very few months most of the Russian shops may cease to exist and residents will be forced to patronise Chinese and Japanese-owned stores which are now appearing in ever increasing numbers.

A special commission has been appointed to inquire into the question of stocks held by Russian merchants in their godowns, etc., with a view to taking over everything that may be thought necessary at fixed prices which practically means that the goods will be requisitioned by the authorities. On account of these classes of goods also being stocked by foreign, Japanese and Chinese firms over whom the Commission has no control or jurisdiction, the Russian merchants are naturally up in arms against being forced to surrender their wares at fixed prices, which will cause them losses, whilst non-Russians will benefit considerably if such a thing takes place.

The choristers of one of their choirs here have taken into their heads to go on strike, evidently they wish to follow the fashion.

Constituent Assembly Election

Within a few days the election of a delegate for the Chinese Eastern Railway area to the proposed new Constituent Assembly will take

place. There are four candidates on all, General Horvath representing the Constitutional Democrats-Cadet party; Wolfowitch, chairman of the Executive Committee, and nominee of the Social Revolutionists; Ruettlin, representing the Bolshevik section of the Social-Democrats; and Strelkoff, representing the Minimalist section of the Social-Democrats.

Notwithstanding the chaos that exists in Russia, canvassing on the part of the different groups is taking place and the supporters of General Horvath especially are showing considerable energy. General Horvath is the favorite candidate, though both Ruettlin and Wolfowitch have their supporters. Hardly anything is known by the public about Strelkoff, who was nominated by the Railway League, and the question is being asked why the Committee of this League nominated him. It appears that a plebiscite was first held of all the members of this League and that a certain railway engineer obtained the most votes, General Horvath coming second, both having several hundred votes; whilst M. Strelkoff only had some 20 or more supporters. Nevertheless the Committee of the League decided that Strelkoff should be their nominee.

The choristers of one of their choirs here have taken into their heads to go on strike, evidently they wish to follow the fashion.

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Siccawei Weather Report

26.—Heavy anticyclone prevailing over Central China with northerly gale along the whole coast and sharp cold in the continent.

27.—Very fine weather, sharp cold. Eclipse of the Moon on Dec. 28 h. visible in China.

Moon enters Penumbia 14h 53m 5

middle of Shadow Eclipse 17h 46m. 3

Moon leaves the shadow 19 27. 4 leave

Penumbia 20 38s. Magnitude—1.011,

the diameter of the Moon being 1.

NOTE.—Sunset 17h 5m (lat. 31° N., long.

120°) Moonrise 17h 3m (C.C.T. lat.

31° N.) local time. By a clerk error, this last line was wrongly

printed in the Almanac and instead of the entrance of the Moon in the

Shadow was given instead of the

moment of the Moonrise.

Thursday, December 27, 1917.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm... 769.48 770.52

Bar. at Centg., inches... 30.29 30.34

Variation mm for 24h... -0.88 -0.36

Variation mm for 12h... +0.78 +0.84

Wind—Direction NNE NNE

Wind—Kilom per hour ... 6 13

Temperature—Cen... 2°1 5°2

Temperature—Fah... 35.8 41.4

Humidity: eo... 86 71

Nebulosity 5-10... 10 10

Rainfall mm... — —

Rainfall inches... — —

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Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Colombo Malacca Taiping
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Manager.

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETTE,

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Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Fund \$15,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 29	11:00	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Amt. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan 2	1:00	San Francisco	Colombia	Jap. Alexander	
1:5	do	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	
14	22	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. Alexander	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 29	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Jan 1	1:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
1:5	do	Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
5	8:00	Nagasaki	Penza	Ems. R.V.F.	
5	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
8	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	22	Kebe and Osaka U. Miji	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 29	8:00	Liverpool etc.	Tama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 27	7 P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Euangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
28	4:00	Minapo	Hsin Peikin	Br. N.S.S. CO.	
29	4:00	Mingpo	Klansteer	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
30	4:00	Swatow & Hongkong	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
Jan 1	1:00	Hongkong and Canton	Sunking	Br. B. & S.	
2	1:00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
3	1:00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Takao	Br. B. & S.	
4	1:00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yinchow	Br. B. & S.	
5	1:00	Takao, F'chow & K'lung	Koboku maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
6	1:00	Hongkong & Canton	Sing	Br. B. & S.	
8	1:00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkians	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
10	1:00	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
17	1:00	Hongkong	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 27	10:00	Dalny	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
28	10:00	Sintrao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Jan 1	8:00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
1	8:00	Dalny	Sakai maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
6	..	Tingtao & Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Fins.	Agents
Dec 25	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shiangyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. J.M.A.C.O.
26	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J.M.A.C.O.	
27	M.N.	do	Tatton	Br. A.P.S.	
28	M.N.	do	Wuchan	Br. B. & S.	
29	M.N.	do	Tachau maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
30	M.N.	do	Klangfou	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
31	M.N.	do	Tinglin	Br. B. & S.	
1	M.N.	do	Tiaozharn	Jap. N.Y.K.	
2	M.N.	do	Klanswab	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
3	M.N.	do	Chuncking	Br. B. & S.	
4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
5	M.N.	do	Unenji	Br. B. & S.	
6	M.N.	do	Gankin	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Port	Flag	Agents	Beds
Dec 27	11:00	Kianztoon	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
27	do	Kianzai maru	1065 Jap.	Sato Shoki	SHW	
27	Hankow	Shiangyang maru	2225 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW	
27	Hongkong	Sunning	1570 Br.	B. & S.	UNCW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Fins.	Agents
Dec 25	Dalny	Sakakimaru	1346 Jap.	S.M.R.	
25	Hankow etc.	Lueny	175 Br.	B. & S.	
25	do	Talei maru	1126 Br.	N.Y.K.	
25	Hongkong & Canton	Suntung	104 Br.	B. & S.	
25	do	Sulyan maru	2567 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
25	do	Hanping	581 Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	
25	do	Kiangyu	1490 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	do	Poochi	631 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	do	Luenco	1520 Br.	J.M. & Co.	
25	do	Fengyuan maru	2571 Br.	N.Y.K.	
25	do	Sulwo	1991 Br.	J.M. & Co.	
26	do	Kiangyung	1451 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
27	do	Tachimaru	1828 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
27	do	Tehsing	937 Br.	Geddes & Co.	
27	do	Woojies	1151 Br.	B. & S.	
27	do	Kwangtze	1268 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
27	do	Kohoku maru	628 Jap.	O.Y.K.	
27	do	Fentong	1073 Br.	B. & S.	
27	do	Iseann maru	841 Jap.	S.M.R.	
27	do	Kumano maru	3147 Jap.	N.Y.K.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Beds
Albenga		2169 Chi.		END		
Hwahsing		2805 Chi.		KND		
Fortuna		2567 Chi.		KND		
Hwahsing		112		USA		
Septembre		1151 Chi.		USA		
Dec 33 N Sadic Island		Kurama maru	115 Jap.	N.Y.K.		
Dec 36 Hankow		Kianghsin	210 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Dec 6 Hankow		Kutwo	1924 Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW	
Dec 26 Hankow		Meian	417 Br.	S.O.H.C.	CEPW	
Dec 24 Hankow		Melito	406 Am.	S.O.H.C.	CKFW	
Sept 27 Cruise		Pacific	727 Dan.	G.N.T.C.	7D	
Dec 25 Japan		Riyaya maru	1555 Jap.	M.B.K.		
Nov 25 Far Eastland		S. V. Margaret	1230 Am.	J.M. & Co.	OD	
Dec 12 Cruise		Store Nordiske	595 Dan.	G.W.T.N.T. Co.	9P	
Dec 29 Swatow		Tamsui	918 Br.	B. & S.		
Dec 31 Japan		Tambamaru	5358 Jap.	N.Y.K.		
Dec 26 Hankow		Yohyan maru	1917 Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commands

<

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

Tons

KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,500

MISHIMA MARU 16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Higo.

FENG ISSUES MANDATE ORDERING ARMISTICE

Troops Must Cease Hostilities And Peace Conference Is Called

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 27.—The President's declaration of peace to the commanders of the Government and rebel forces, which at first was rejected by the Cabinet, has been promulgated, counter-signed by all the members of the Cabinet except Tsao Ju-lin, who is on sick leave.

The declaration dwells on the sufferings of the merchants and people and the danger to foreign lives and property through internal disorders. It says that General Lu Yung-ting and the Military Governors of Yunnan and Kwangsi have expressed their readiness to submit to the Government and order their subordinates to cease fighting. The President therefore orders the commanders of the Government troops to cease hostilities in order to secure a permanent settlement.

The Presidential mandate ordering an armistice throughout the country was issued Wednesday afternoon. With the exception of Tsao Ju-lin, who is now in hospital as a result of an automobile accident, all the Cabinet members countersigned. In addition to the representatives of the Southwest already in Peking, President Feng and Premier Wang have invited Dr. Wu Ting-fang and General Tsen Chen-hsuan to a peace conference at the Metropolis.

The voluntary dissolution of the National Council is being contemplated on account of the recent move for an amicable settlement on the part of Peking. Speaker Wang Yilang leads in advocating this measure and has sent representatives to the Councillors to explain to them the necessity of the action in order to hasten the convocation of a legal legislature.

At a reception of Allied Ministers to Peking Wednesday at the Reception Hall of the Waichiaopu, Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang announced his policy for the sending of expeditionary forces to Europe. In reply to the French Charge D'Affaires, Mr. Lu stated that decision has already been arrived at by the war commission for the furnishing of a substantial quantity of provisions to France. The French envoy again asked that a large force be sent to the front.

The new office of the Defence Commissioner of Harbin has been created in view of military importance that the city has attained since the Russian crisis. Chang Chung-chang, the emissary recently sent to investigate conditions there, has been appointed to that post.

The foreign ministers will be received in audience by the President on New Year's Day as in the second and third year of Republic.

BAKER CONFIDENT OF RESULT IN FRANCE

Best Germans Can Do Is Achieve Local Success, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, December 24.—The Secretary of War, in his weekly review, says:

"No matter what the superiority of men and guns the enemy may temporarily be able to bring to the West and even admitting an eventual modification of the Allied line in his favor, nevertheless he knows that so far as it is humanly possible to foresee his effort will inevitably result merely in local successes."

"It would appear that as a forerunner of the heralded German attempt in the West an intensive peace propaganda is to be initiated. A careful examination of the situation reveals that the enemy is again preparing to sue for peace before the Allies are victorious."

The Germans would have the world believe that the military situation is such that they are able to dictate the terms of peace. They therefore threaten that unless this dictated peace is accepted the German forces on the West front will break through the Allied line.

"The various reports of immediate German peace proposals on seemingly favorable terms should not induce us to slacken our war preparations."

Dr. Pott's Three Sons In Uncle Sam's Service

All Have Joined Different Army Branches And Await Call To France

Another Shanghai man who has given three sons to the United States Army is Dr. F. L. Hawkes Pott, president of St. John's College. Latest word to reach here is that Dr. Pott's three sons are now at various points in America awaiting the call to the front.

Mr. W. S. A. Pott, well remembered in athletic circles here as one of the best of Shanghai's tennis players, attended the Pittsburgh officers camp and was commissioned first lieutenant on completion of his course. He is now in a training camp in New York, expecting to be ordered to France at any moment.

Mr. James Pott is a member of the aviation corps and is training at the flying field in Houston, Tex.

The third son, Mr. Walter Pott, holds a first lieutenant's commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is at present in New York and is still pursuing his postgraduate school work there, but is subject to call for active service at any time.

KING RECEIVES GEDDES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 26.—Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was received in audience by the King at Sandringham on Christmas morning.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on December 18, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 18-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 14-16

Cod " 16-18

Mackerel " 20-30

Pomfret " 25-30

Salmon " 25-30

Sailfish " none

Soles " 16-18

Whitebait " 16-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each 1.00-2.00

Duck " 49-10

Eggs per doz. 18-20

Fowl per lb. 16-18

Geese each 7.0-1.00

Hare " 39-50

Partridge " 40-50

Pheasant " 50-60

Pigeon " 10-18

Plover " none

Quail " 14-18

Snipe " 12-14

Turkey per lb. 35-40

Wild Duck each 12-14

Wild Pigeons " 30-40

Woodcock " 10-12

Wild Geese " 50-60

Wild Geese " 30-40

Fruit

Apricots " none

Bananas " 5-6

Cherries " none

Coconuts " each 15-16

Chestnuts " 8-10

Figs per doz. none

Grapes per lb. none

Lemons " 5-6

Lichens " none

Mangosteens per doz. none

Oranges per lb. 6-8

Peaches per lb. 6-8

Persimmons per lb. 6-8

Peeboes per lb. none

Plums per lb. none

Pumelos per lb. 13-16

Pineapples per lb. 8-10

Pears per lb. 8-14

Strawberries per lb. none

Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables

Arichokes per lb. 2-3

Asparagus per doz. none

Bamboo Shoots per lb. none

Broad Beans " 8-10

Beetroots per bunch 1-2

Cabbage per bunch 3-5

Carrots per bunch 8-10

Cauliflower per lb. 12-15

Egg Plant per lb. 6-8

French Beans 16-12

Green Corn per bunch 2-8

Leeks per bunch 6-8

Mushrooms per lb. none

Onions per lb. 6-8

Peas per lb. 8-10

Potatoes per pic. \$2.50-3.00

Parsnips per bunch 3-4

Radishes per bunch 1-2

Spinach per lb. 2-3

Tomatoes per lb. 6-8

Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lb. \$6.00

Flour American per 50 lb. \$4.40

Flour Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.40

Rice per 200 lb. \$7.00

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 20

Chinese dairies " 17

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Business and Official Notices

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKOW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, CHEFOO, CHINA.

Shanghai Gas Co., Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. L. Baxter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Tsinan, Shantung Province, China, on or before July 1, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

T. J. ENGSTROM,

Administrator.

Tsinan, Shantung Province, China, December 18th, 1917.

16260

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2487.

ELECTRICITY.

Owing to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power. The revised scale of charges, except for Bulk Supply, is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 20.

The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1918, and will continue until further notice.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 20, 1917.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrettson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles

And supply

Tools of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road, 16265

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

1606

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Barn)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 16-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Sup't.

PROF. I. K. SETO EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years Experience in U.S.A.

*Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Express R

Business and Official Notices



Consulado Geral de Portugal em Shanghai

AVISO.

Jorge R. de Oliveira, Consul General de Portugal em Shanghai, faz saber a todos os cidadãos Portugueses residentes n'este distrito Consular que, durante o mês de Janeiro de 1918, deverão renovar os Certificados de inscrição Consular. A falta de cumprimento d'esta formalidade e considerada transgressão do Regulamento de polícia Consular em vigor.

Na mesma época serão renovados os Alvarás de licença das firmas Comerciais estabelecidas n'este distrito Consular, sob pena do disposto no Artigo 33 do referido Regulamento.

Shanghai, 27 de Dezembro de 1917.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul Geral.

16312

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 321.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January, 1918, the Post Office will be open as follows:

1st January, 1918: Open from 8.30 to 12 o'clock. Closed from noon.

2nd and 3rd January, 1918: As for Sundays.

The Parcel Office will be closed during these 3 days.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 26th December, 1917.

16302

NOTICE

After January 1st, 1918, the offices of the undersigned will be located at 6 Kiukiang Road, 3rd Floor. Telephone 4757.

China Investment Company.
13 Nanking Road.

16314

Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road,

Re-opens for the Winter Term at 9 a.m. on Thursday, January 3, 1918. A new class for beginners will be commenced in the Primary Department. Intermediate and Grammar Grades as usual.

MARTHA W. JEWELL,
Principal.

16304

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 31st December, 1917, and 1st January, 1918, on account of New Year Holidays.

16307

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

The Daishin Co.

We hereby beg to notify the public that we have this day handed over our business, together with all assets and liabilities, to Mr. S. Nakai, newly established at 9 Siking Road.

S. SHIMOTSUMA,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1917.

I hereby beg to notify the public that I have this day established myself at No. 9 Siking Road as a merchant for paper and other goods, succeeding Messrs. The Daishin Co., and that I have taken over all the assets and liabilities of that firm under the same name of The Daishin Co.

S. NAKAI, Proprietor.
SHIRO SHIMOTSUMA, Manager.
Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1917.

NOTICE

J. ULLMANN & CO.
(Maison Francaise.)

Jewellers & Watchmakers
have this day removed to their new premises at
No. 38, Nanking Road
(opposite Sweetmeat Castle)

NOTICE

As from the 1st day of January, 1918, the business heretofore carried on in Shanghai under the style of E. Pabaney will be carried on by The Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd.

E. PABANEY.
Shanghai, December 24, 1917.

NOTICE

I have from this date resumed charge of this office.

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Co.,
and Associated Companies.
R. A. KROULEN,
Manager a.i.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2486

SMALLPOX

In view of the prevalence of Smallpox immediate vaccination is advised.

Medical practitioners will be supplied free of charge with the necessary vaccine up to January 15 on application to the Health Office Laboratory.

Free vaccination for foreigners will be carried out at the following Branch Health Offices:-

42 Woosung Road at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays.

23 Hankow Road (near the Bell Tower) at 3.15 p.m. on Thursdays.
J. 1581 East Seward Road at 3.30 p.m. on Mondays.

Free vaccination for Chinese is available at all the Branch Health Offices: particulars as to times and places are posted on electric light poles.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 20, 1917.

16265

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car
\$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

On Jiake Road.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

THE WHISKEY = OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuan Road

Declaration of Loss

The following five drafts, posted by Messrs. Chen Ching Tai (仁成泰), Yingkow to Shanghai on the 24th day of last moon, have been lost or burned during transmitting in the train, owing to accident of fire at Kaopangtze.

(1) For Taels 1,000, immediately due, in name of Sze Chen Kee (齊順記) payable at Chu Woo Ziang (致祥).

(2) For Taels 1,000, immediately due, in name of Hou Kee (厚記) payable at Chu Woo Ziang.

(3) For Taels 1,988, immediately due, in name of Woo Zee Tsen, Ching Kee, Chinkiang and Tsing (聚興記) payable at Woo Zee Zai (和聚棧).

(4) For Taels 1,000, immediately due, in name of Heng Shen Zai Chin Chwang Chen Kee, Chefoo (恒昇興莊順記), payable at Dong Woo Zai, Shanghai (同和棧).

(5) For Taels 1,000, immediately due, in name of Hou Kee, payable at Dong Woo Zai, Shanghai.

The public are hereby warned against accepting the aforesaid drafts whenever forthcoming, as same have been declared null and void.

YUEN KONG FIRM, Shanghai.

元康號

Shanghai, December 25, 1917.

GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A XMAS PRESENT

We invite your inspection of our First Quality Tientsin Carpets, made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese).

50 cents to \$1.00 per sq. foot
A Gift that all will appreciate

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

Schaefer Beer DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL BUY IT ALWAYS!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1135-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

• TYPEWRITERS •

(Fully Guaranteed)

Underwoods Remingtons Royals
Olivers L. C. Smiths

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

\$90 to \$150

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Tel. 4778

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR

'XMAS PRESENTS

TWO WEEKS ONLY

Embroideries from 20 per cent.

Laces 25

Silks 10

Pongees 10

Hand-Painted Lanterns 20

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,

19 Nanking Road Shanghai. 16167

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that Share Certificates Numbers 1047/9, 1077/82 and 1090, in the name of G. D. MUSSO for 145 shares in the above Company, have been stolen and the public is warned against negotiating same.

D. McCOLL,

General Manager.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1917.

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further consignment from Messrs.

Arthur and Bond of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 13

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms. Front and back, (with bathrooms and veranda), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 482

Mos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park (with veranda), for winter.

Bathrooms adjoining, modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Telephone North 482

Oriental House

31 Boone Road